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It Would Be an Interesting Race. South, West, North and East, Democrats wanting to find a statesman who can beat THEODORE ROOSEVELT are anxiously inquiring what may be the salient qualities and running capabilities of the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL'S candidate, Justice PARKER.

Salient qualities? The estimable and of a sphere.

Running capabilities? As far as has yet appeared, the running capabilities of perfect rotundity only. He might with HILL's assistance roll along through a Presidential canvass.

A Roosevelt-Parker campaign would resemble a footrace between a centipede and an Edam cheese.

Will the Monroe Doctrine Be Threatened in Brazil?

At the time when President CLEVE-LAND issued his Venezuelan message we pointed out that the boundary dispute was not the only controversy of the kind which would undoubtedly become acute should we acquiesce in Great Britain's avowed resolve to occupy by force terrepublic, while refusing to submit the question of title to arbitration.

We have in mind no fewer than three claims, two of which seemed unlikely to be immediately pressed, while one had already taken definite form, and was being urged with considerable energy. The boundary of British Guiana is as undetermined on the south as it then was on the west, and the discovery of gold near the southern border would undoubtedly have prompted a forcible colony in that direction at the expense of Brazil. But for the position taken by Mr. CLEVELAND, it is not improbable that the southward extension of British Guiana would eventually have reached the Amazon.

Much the same thing may be said of Dutch Guiana. Rich deposits of gold are pectors shall be able to penetrate the as forms the watershed from which, on one side, flow northern confluents of the Amazon, and, on the other, rivers that empty into the Caribbean. It is true that The Hague Government, mindful of its naval and military weakness, would scarcely venture upon any high-handed encroachment on territory claimed by Brazil. The situation would be materially changed if Holland, following the example of Bavaria, Saxony and Würtemberg, should become a constituent State of the German Empire, for then it would become the interest of the Berlin Government to make the most of Dutch

Guiana. Those were remote contingencies, however. The danger, on the other hand, that the precedent which Great Britain strove to establish by her treatment of Venezuela would be followed in French Guiana, was obvious and imminent. The boundary between French Guiana, or Cayenne, and Brazil was then the subject of controversy, and French pioneers had begun, in defiance of the Amazon; and could their plans have membership. been carried out they would have con-

dominated the mouths of the Orinoco.

the French would be as successful in | years ago by exposures of her methods dismembering Brazil as the British in by a clever agent of the Psychical Remutilating Venezuela. Although, os- | search Society, but it seems that Theostensibly, the French invaders of Bra- ophy was not quenched. Before us is a zilian territory were disavowed by the Governor of Cayenne, they received so published in New York, devoted to its much secret encouragement from the propagation and ostensibly, if not sucjingo element in the colony that they cessfully, to its elucidation. took formal possession of a large part of the disputed region, and established there what they called an independent | Mrs. EDDy made known her "discovery" republic. That is to say, these French of Christian Science; and from it, we are pioneers pursued a course precisely told in an address delivered by its secrewho organized a republic in Texas, with took shape a stupendous scheme of rea view to its eventual incorporation with ligious teaching, a coherent system of the United States. Nor is there any the laws of the Soul, from which each doubt that, had not Great Britain's religion seemed to draw its inspiration encroachment upon Venezuela been and into which each seemed to fit." checked by Mr. CLEVELAND'S resolute assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, the pretended commonwealth created by noble family, and had made herself more French filibusters would shortly have or less familiar with the mysterious

been annexed to Cayenne. As it turned out, the French adventurers who aimed to control the mouth of the Amazon met with the ill success of WALKER in Nicaragua, instead of the good fortune of Houston in Texas. They escaped with their lives, it is true; purposes under a pretence of a religious but their home Government, profiting by mission, and the agent of the Psychical the lesson administered to England in the Venezuela affair, refused to counte- laughing at the credulity of her serious | would speak only words of commendation. I can nance their scheme, and entered into an dupes. She came to New York in 1873, agreement with the Republic of Brazil and led here a bohemian sort of life, to leave the settlement of the southern | being remarkable for her rather inorboundary of French Guiana to arbitra- dinate consumption of cigarettes and tion. The award rendered at Berne on also for her license in speech. Unques-Dec. 1, 1900, by the Swiss Government. which had been made arbitrator, gave

tween the Oyapok and the Araguari rivers-to Brazil. It follows that Frenchmen have now no more pretext for occupying this tract of country than Texans would have for invading the region west

of the Rio Grande. It was to be expected that the Swiss Government's award would be received with some irritation in French Guiana. As a matter of fact, it was denounced as bitterly as was the decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission by many Canadians. The difference is that the inhabitants of French Guiana are less keenly alive than are the Canadians to the folly of refusing to obey an award. Rumors have been current for some time of a projected renewal of aggression on the formerly disputed territory, now the lawful possession of Brazil; and, according to a recent telegram from Paris, four steamships have been purchased in France for the purpose of conveying a filibustering expedition to the region south of French Guiana.

Such an expedition, if one really be intended, will, of course, be stopped by the French Government when the facts are brought to its attention. Our State Department could not for a moment symmetrical gentleman presents to the brook a European invasion of a tract inquiring vision all the salient qualities adjudged by an international tribunal to belong to an American republic. Brazil's claim to the protection of the Monroe Doctrine is, obviously, stronger than was that of Venezuela, because the Brazilian title has been adjudica ed, whereas Venezuela's was disputable at the time when Mr. CLEVELAND insisted on a reference of it to arbitration; and, as a matter of fact, most of the disputed Great Britain.

The Massachusetts Method.

"Public Document 43," compiled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonbetween British Guiana and Venezuela wealth of Massachusetts, and published under his seal, illustrates one of the peculiar conditions which keep the Bay State politically in a class of its own.

When the present Australian ballot ritory claimed by a South American system was adopted by a majority of naval training school and to ascertain the States, Massachusetts, unique in and report the value and cost. The established what was called then and miles north of Chicago, the most suitsince "the Massachusetts system." In- able site, but in view of the high price stead of permitting each elector to vote of land there they suggested as other a complete ticket under a party emblem suitable sites, in the order of their qualiby means of a single cross mark, the | fications, Racine, Muskegon, Milwaukee, "Massachusetts method" required the Michigan City. citizen to vote for every candidate separately, the names being printed in a committee amendment granting \$250,groups alphabetically arranged. This | 000 for "the purchase of land and the plan has been urged for adoption in New establishment of a naval training station extension of the territory of England's York, on the ground that it conduces on the shore of Lake Michigan, south of to political independence.

it brings about the good results claimed November last, now officially stated:

THO LOUIS TO THE TANK A TO THE TANK A	
Governor	896,471
Lieutenant-Governor	
Secretary of State	369,576
Treasurer	865,980
Attorney-General	365,980
Auditor	362,508

litical intelligence is very high, either to vote for the second name on the ticket. of view from which it is taken. Thirteen thousand other citizens voted other State officers. Thirty-four thousand electors failed to vote a complete ticket, and this in a State in which, at the election of November last, the Republican plurality for Governor was 35,984.

Public Document 43 is instructive.

The Religions of Two Women.

Christian Science as a specialty in Biblical interpretation is a purely Ameri-Brazilian claim, to push southward and can product. The "discovery" of it was to occupy by force the tract of country | made known in Mrs. EDDy's "Science lying south of the line alleged by Brazil and Health," published in 1875, of which to be the boundary, a tract valuable for a quarter of a million copies have been its forest products and agricultural sold. Now there are about eight huncapabilities. Here, too, the objective of dred Christian Science churches at home the aggressors was, unquestionably, the and abroad, with a great aggregate

Theosophy, another new form of retrolled the mouth of that great estuary, ligion, was of feminine invention, and just as British Guiana, but for Mr. may be said to have been launched in CLEVELAND's interposition, would have this country as a distinct organization. Mme. BLAVATSKY, with whom it orig-For a time it seemed probable that inated, was cast under a cloud twenty considerable quarterly magazine, still

The Theosophical Society was founded here in 1875, or the same year in which similar to that taken by those Americans tary last November, "there gradually

> Mme. BLAVATSKY was a remarkable woman. She was of Russian birth, of a teachings of the "adepts" in Buddhist philosophy, for she had travelled extensively and lived for many years in India and Tibet. A suspicion was entertained seriously and extensively that she was a Russian spy who hid her secret Research Society represented her as tionably she had some learning in the

it was actually little, if not wholly assumed

Theosophy seems to live on in spite of exposure, as this dignified quarterly devoted to the propagation of it bears witness. The secretary of the New York Theosophical Society is a tutor in mathematics in Columbia University, Mr. HENRY BEDINGER MITCHELL. Other societies of the same sort are reported in that magazine as existing in Ohio, Indiana, California and Oregon and in England and Germany. In Germany is a monthly magazine entitled Theosophisches Leben, and there are other organs of the movement in both Europe and this country. The address of the secretary of the New York society makes also a very doubtful claim of sympathy and support among philosophic and scientific minds of contemporary distinction. The Roentgen rays, the Becquerel rays and the discovery of the radiant properties of radium by M. and Mme. Curie are all appropriated by him as confirmations of the mysticism of Theosophy.

Mme. BLAVATSKY's Theosophy, however, is of a very limited acceptance as compared with Mrs. EDDy's religion. Less than two thousand distinct Theosophists are enumerated in this country. A single New York church of the Christian Scientists has more believers, and the "mother church" of the order, at Boston, has many thousands enrolled, though included among them are adherents in other places. It is remarkable that both of these new religious cults or philosophies, are of feminine origination and that in both women are made more prominent than in any of the greater territory was eventually awarded to Christian Churches. Theosophy may be regarded as now the feeble survival of an exploded delusion, but the growth of Christian Science is the most marvellous of modern religious phenomena.

Lake Bluff and "Joshing."

The Fifty-eighth Congress directed the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of naval officers to select a suitable site on the Great Lakes for an additional some of its political forms and usages, board found Lake Bluff, thirty-two

The Naval Appropriation bill contains latitude forty-three thirty." Wisconsin, That the Massachusetts method makes | Michigan and Indiana were aroused voting more difficult is not denied; that against Lake Bluff. Senator QUARLES of Wisconsin offered an amendment for it, Public Document 43 disproves appointing a new board of not less than in one respect at least. After many three members, "none of whom shall be years' trial the requirement that each | a resident of any State adjoining Lake elector shall mark separately each can- Michigan," to select the most available as likely to be found near the southern | didate he favors has had the effect of | site | or a naval training school, and so confines of that colony as near those of disfranchising many thousands of Mas- forth. Then he had fun with Lake Bluff. its British neighbor, when expert pros- sachusetts electors. This is shown in He was informed that the odor in that the following table of the total votes vicinity "is only equalled by a tanyard yet unexplored mountainous region that for Governor and other State officers in or a sauerkraut factory." He handed about photographs disrespectful to Lake Bluff. "Where is the harbor?" asked Mr. FORAKER. "There is no harbor," answered Mr. QUARLES. Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois asked his honored friend from Wisconsin if these photographs were not taken by a Racine photographer. Yes, In other words, 14,000 electors in Mas- but "the sun paints for a Racine photogetts, where the standard of po- rapher quite as faithfully as for a Chicago artist." Mr. HOPKINS suggested did not care or did not understand how that a picture depends upon the point

Mr. FORAKER said that he saw in the for the first and second, but not for the photographs plenty of hills, plenty of ravines, and some breakwaters. Lake
Bluff is harborless, and "we do want
web-footed sailors." In the course of an
able speech in celebration of the merits
of Lake Bluff, Mr. HOPKINS averred that ravines, and some breakwaters. Lake Pettibones Creek, that runs down there, furnishes a natural harbor." Besides, the young men would have only "a small amount of exercise with rowboats and sailboats." Mr. SPOONER asked the

Senators to "Look at this ravine at Lake Bluff [exhibiting photograph]-a pocket. It would hardly do for a duck pond, unless you dredge and cut through the hills back of it. [Laughter.]

"Mr. HOPKINS-That was taken by a Wisconsin photographer. "Mr. SPOONER-I think a Wisconsin photographe would take a very handsome picture of the Senator

from Illinois. [Laughter.] "Mr. HOPKINS-Judging from that, I would not want him to try it. [Laughter.]

"Mr. SPOONER-If you stood on Lake Bluff when the picture was taken, I do not think you would. "Mr. Hopkins-I do not think anybody would recognize it, if that photograph is a fair sample of their work.

"Mr. SPOONER-The Senator from Tennesse [Mr. CARMACK] is looking at the picture. I will ask him what he thinks of it as to harbor facilities. "Mr. CARMACK-There is no water there.

"Mr. Spooner-That does not make any differ ence. [Laughter.] "Mr. CARMACK-If it was macadamized it might do. [Laughter.]"

Mr. DRYDEN of New Jersey said la conically: "Horse marines." Mr. FAIR-BANKS spoke a good word for an Indiana institution, a naval academy "on Lake Maxinkuckee" (a comparatively small body of water). Unfinished Friday, the discussion was to be continued in our next number of the Congressional Record "The Senate," remarked Mr. GORMAN. has consumed an entire day in the dis cussion, interesting and delightful as it has been." It was especially delightful and interesting because of the compliment it was to the engaging and suasive accomplishments of a distinguished Chicagoan. Mr. QUARLES buttered the

Hon. GEORGE EDMUND FOSS: "Lake Bluff happens to be within the Congres sional district of Mr. Foss, who is an able Representative in Congress. He holds a very honorable and high position at the head of the great Com mittee on Naval Affairs in the House. I want to say that he not only holds that place, but he fills it with eminent ability. He is a gentleman against whom I would not say one word and of whom I understand that it would be the most natural thing that this board of naval officers, or the Navy De partment, might feel inclined to defer to his wishes in regard to the selection of a site. But, Mr. President, it ought not to enter as a potent factor into this selection. My good friend Mr. Foss accom panied this board when they went up to examine occult philosophy of the East; and she these sites. He was in the special train. I do not the territory seized by the French fili- knew how to make the most effective think he went over to examine the Racine site busters-namely, the territory lying be- use of her store of knowledge, even when but he had sufficient interest in it, so that he was

there presiding, if you please, with his superior in- OUR SMALLEST HAWATIAN ISLfluence, holding the purse strings of the navy, as he does, while that board was proceeding to make

Mr. SPOONER was far from attributing any impropriety to Mr. Foss. It wasn't necessary for Mr. Foss to say a word to

influence the naval board: "But the fine presence, the charming smile, the affability, and incidentally the official power in reference to naval legislation of the distinguished gentleman carries with it a hypnotism that the average man cannot resist. The gentleman from Illinois influences everybody with whom he comes

in contact-Mr. HOPEINS-Oh!

"Mr. SPOONER-By that benignant smile of his,

his grace, carriage and all that. They have in-

fluenced me." Mr. SPOONER suggested that if Lake Bluff were made the site of the school, a statue of Mr. Foss should be erected there, so that passengers going up and down the ravine might see him. In addition to his other abilities, Mr. SPOONER seems to be the most elaborate "josher" in the Senate.

Col. Watterson as a Mythologist.

Col. HENRY WATTERSON is not going to be a solitary. He sees the wicked prosper for a season. Beckhamites and Bryanites and Hearstites have smitten him. But he will not go to a mountain cell and wash his hands of a world that has got beyond control. In three solid columns he joins the enemy. Forgetting his own boom, he arrays himself on the side of a brother journalist, the Hon. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST. If Mr. HEARST is regularly nominated by the St. Louis convention, the Colonel will support him.

True, Mr. HEARST "is wholly untrained in public affairs; wholly unknown, not only to the country, but to the constituency he serves in Congress, and his colleagues on the floor-wholly a myth as to his own identity."

Yet the Colonel, who has been in Congress himself, where his long, illustrious and fruitful service is still remembered with admiration, will be true to his young friend, if necessity arises.

While Mr. HEARST has not been trained in public affairs, as the Colonel has, there are points of contact and sympathy between the two statesmen. If Mr. HEARST is "wholly unknown," it is because, like Col. WATTERSON, he has invincible modesty and shrouds himself systematically from the public gaze.

A Democratic Opportunity.

From the Gloversville Morning Herald. An exchange facetiously remarks that "Gov-ernor Odell's hint that he may stand for a third term is 'warmly' seconded by the Demo-crats." Yes, the Democrats of the State of New York are not dismayed by the Odell proposition, however hard or tough the Republicans by their more intimate acquaintance may have found it to be, since they have full confidence in the grim determination of the good people of the State of New York to this year rescue the grand old Commonwealth from the baleful influence of Odellism and graft by the election of a full complement of Democratic State officers. Thus will the people come into their own again and we will have government by the consent of the governed, and not by the edict of the "boss," be tough or otherwise.

Population of China.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH .- Sir: ing to the last census taken by imperial order, the population of China consisted of 426,447,325 souls, divided thus: 407.787.835 China proper, eighteen provinces ...

8,509,000 Chinese Turkestan.....

These are the figures as ascertained for the purpose of reassessing taxes and as pub-iished in Chinese and Russian newspapers. WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECIADY, March 7.

Masons and the Christian Religion.

annihilate the religion of Curist.
Was George Washington's aim in life the annihilation of the Christian religion? Had Abraham
Lincoln anything else in mind? Was our lamented

Lincoln anything else in mind? Was our lamented McKinley anti-Christ? In our own times would President Roosevelt's bitterest enemy accuse him of this? Would the most violent imperialist accuse Mr. Bryan of aiming at the destruction of Christendom? Is our own Bishop Potter a snake in the grass, seeking to rain the religion he preaches so well to the world? Shall we accuse the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the Rev. Ernest M. Stires and countless other earnest Christian clergymen of New York of being anxious to see the destruction of their own faith? I have heard the destruction of their own faith? I have heard Senator Depew and Secretary John Hay speak many times, but neither ever intimated to me that his ultimate end was to wipe out Christ's religion.

All these men are Masons. I have been one for five years, and in all that time I have never heard Roman Church attacked even by so much as a word. We Masons are too busy burying our dead, caring for our widows and our orphans, supporting our aged and indigent, and enjoying ourselves Masonic fraternity to waste time in attacking the Roman Church, for which we have the greater respect. Let me add that no man can be a Mason he has signed a paper declaring his belief MONTCLAIR, March 7.

A Jew of the Jews.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The Rev. M: Silverman is reported to have said at a dinner, which I trust was Kosher, that the Jews are not a nation. The reverend gentleman is certainly not entitled to speak on behalf of Jews if that is his belief. That the Jews are a nation is a fundamental part of their belief, and that they will once again meet in Palestine is a prominent aspiration of theirs. Surely Mr. Silverman has uttered with fervency. "Next year in Jerusalem

I do not doubt that Jews are grateful to the Gov-ernment that protects them, and that in that sense they are patriotic; but we Jews, nevertheless, form an imperium in imperio that demonstrates our an imperium in imperior that combinationality. We are a people apart and will ever remain so, though it may please us to speak of ourselves as Englishmen, Americans or Germans.

We possess associations such as the Alliance Israélite Universelle, which bind us togethey for common cause, and we have even institutions representative of various compressions which underresentative of various congregations which under-take the protection of Jews in countries in which we live. If we are not a separate nation, Scripture Jews of this country have some original views of Judaism and that the Rev. Joseph Silverman is their mouthplece. Certes, Jews do not love people who persecute them. That is peculiarly a christian proposition and no Jew is taught to love his enemies. For my part, I would like to see the originators of the Kushines messacres torn into a thousand fragments and the Government that harbors them laid low in the dust. A Jew; osition and no Jew is taught to it NEW YORK, March 5.

> Et a angel wuz ter light down here-De kind what files en sings, Rough worl' en wide; Den how would de angel make de trip Fum here ter de yuther side? Ef de angel say dat heaven will pay. En he des is 'blooge ter go,

A Celestial Problem.

From the Atlanta Constitu

AND.

Many of the Pacific islands are not placed on the maps with a high degree of accuracy. The positions given to them have not been ascertained by the most scientific methods. Their, places in the world have been fixed as a ship's captain finds his position at sea. The observation he takes gives results that are near enough to the truth for purposes of navigation, but are not of high scientific value. Some day the exact position, at least of all the important islands, will be ascertained; and this has just been done for Niihau, our smallest inhabited island in the Territory of Hawaii, and the most

western island of the group. Mr. W. D. Alexander of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey recently found that the island was misplaced on all the charts. He was instructed by the Washington office to make a triangulation and fix its position accurately. With two assistants he has just completed the work, and Niihau will hereafter be found on the best maps exactly where it ought to be.

This little island has had a rather romantic history. Unless it has been subdivided or sold quite recently, it has now been owned for over thirty-five years past by Mr. George S. Gay. The family includes Mr. and Mrs. Gay and several children, who, except for an occasional guest, seldom eaw any of their own race previous to our

occupancy of the group. Mr. Gay made a comfortable fortune on the island, of which he was the sole owner. The island is a great sheep ranch, embracing about 70,000 acres, and with a native population of less than one hundred, all that remains of nearly one thousand natives who inhabited it sixty years ago.

It would seem that here, if anywhere the conditions were favorable for the perpetuity of the native race. Mr. Cay did everything in his power to preserve the aborigines from the evils attendant upon civilization; but in spite of his efforts they have been rapidly dying out, just as their brethren in all other parts of the island group have been dwindling away.

Living for over a generation in this isolated spot, Mr. Gay and his family have seemed to be very happy in their retired and quiet home. As long as the kingdom existed Mr. Gav. as Governor of the island, gave much attention to the welfare of all his people, and a sort of patriarchal régime existed there. The white family received tribute from the natives, who gave them at stated times a certain amount of labor and such supplies as fish, cocoanuts and sweet

The late Dr. H. C. Bolton told of the pleasant days he spent on Niihau as the guest of the only white family of the island. He said that, though the children had no white comrades to play with, they were as happy as children could be, making pets of various animals, which they tamed and cared for, and deriving also a great deal of entertainment from their ponies and dogs. In time the island will doubtless be divided into smaller holdings and have a considerable white population.

The Coming Presidential Election.

From the New York Commercial. oters in the country is likely to be this year ts very hard to conjecture, for the reason that between 1898 and 1900, so far as the election returns show, there was practically no gain in the number of electors. From 1876 to 1880 there was a gain of 800,000; from 1880 to 1884, a gain of 1.000,000; from 1884 to 1888, a gain of 1,300,000; from 1888 to 1892, a gain of 500,000, and from 1892 to 1898, a gain of 1,900,000. Be tween 1876 and 1896 the popular vote for Presidential electors increased 65 per cent., or from 8.400.000 to 13.900.000.

multitude of voters did not go to the polls at multitude of voters did not go to the polls at all in 1900, the total popular vote in that year was only 40,000 greater than it was in 1896; and, if anything like a full vote is polled next fall, there should be an enormous and unprecedented increase in the total vote. In the eight years ended with November, 1898, this vote increased 2,400,000 and, as the population of the country has been steadily expanding since 1896, the total vote this year should

A thing that renders it extremely difficult to forecast what the increase in this vote may be is the fact than an exceptionally large number of immigrants have landed on our shores in recent years. In the eight years number of immigrants have landed on our shores in recent years. In the eight years ended with 1903 over 3,500,000 foreign born persons were added to our population, and a considerable proportion of these persons is now naturalized, and they will take part in the next election. What the proportion may be, however, it is impossible to judge.

It is none too early for political leaders and managers to grasp the fact that "first voters" are likely to constitute a more important factor in the approaching campaign than ever before and, as a consequence, that they are likely to prove a greater unknown quantity than has ever been the case hitherto. Evidently both of the great political parties will need to do a vast amount of missionary work if they hope for victory in November.

In Case of Japanese Victory.

From the Westminster Review.

We look upon it as a war between Japan and Russia—not so the Chinese, the Burmese, the Persians or the Slamese. To them this is a conflict between white and yellow, between the forces of the West and those of the East, between Europe and Asia. A Japanese victory would send a mighty wave of independence and pride throughout the populations of Asia, a wave of self-confidence, of contempt for their European rulers, which would bear fruits of which no one can foretell the exact

consequences.
Furthermore, Japan would receive a great prestige, her influence over the Chinese Empire would become supreme, and no obstacle would lie in the way of the realization of her racial aspirations. To any person who has even slightly followed the ree of Japanese feeling and policy, there can course of Japanese feeing and pointy, incre can be no doubt that these ambitions can be summed up in the phrase: "Asia for the Asiatics, under Japanese hegemony." For several years past Japan has been flooding with her agents the re-motest parts of Asia, to rouse the sleeping patriotism of the people and prepare the way for libera-tion. Asiatic princes and statesmen have been flocking to Tokio; among them we might name besides several Chinese and Corean dignitaries, a deputation from Lhasa, the Siamese Prime Minister, the Persian Grand Vizier, a high priest from Afghanistan, and several Indian Maharajah under British rule.

These men have had long conferences with the Ministers of the Mikado, and the object of these visits, in spite of all official denials, is well known to and in full sympathy with public opinion in Japan

Thanks to Mayor McClellan. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As one of the citizens of a section of Manhattan where the streets have been left for four months unpaved and in a disgraceful condition. I wish to acknowledge the obligation to our worthy Mayor, who so promptly came to our relief. The asphalt contractors put in an appearance yesterday, and in a few days our thoroughfares should be restored to their proper JOHN A. WYETH.

Jewish Prejudice Against Inter-Marriage.

NEW YORK, March 7.

From the Menorah.
The will of Mr. Alfred L. Cohen, who recently died in London leaving a fortune of \$2,776,750, says, in bequesthing to his son, George Alfred Cohen, his house and stables and their contents and \$600,000 in trust: "I make the foregoing bequest of the con-tents of my house and stables to my son in absolute confidence that he will maintain his promise to me that when he marries he will marry a girl of the Jewish creed and race, worthy to preside in house and maintain the traditions of my family.

Bacilli at Masked Balls. From the New York Medical Journal Tirelli and Lelli demonstrate a probable source of disease transmission in the lending of masks by costumers. Virulent tubercle becklit, to say nothing

Number of White Elephants Caught. From the Lahors (India) Tribune.
rest elephant-catcher is authority for the
set that but twenty-four white elephants

SAW A STRING OF METEORS.

Three Observed From the Supply Approach ing and Then Leaving the Earth WASHINGTON, March 8 .- Lieut. Frank H. chofield, commanding the naval supply ship Supply, has reported to the Navy Department that three meteors were observed from the Supply at 6:19 A. M. on Feb. 8, in latitude 35 degrees 58 minutes north, longitude 128 degrees 36 minutes

"The meteors," says Lieut. Schofield, "appeared near the horizon and below the clouds, traveling in a group from northwest by north directly toward the ship. At by north directly toward the ship. At first their angular motion was rapid and their color a rather bright red. As they approached the ship they appeared to soar, passing above the clouds at an elevation of about four degrees. After rising above the clouds their angular motion became less and less, until it ceased, when they appeared to be moving directly away from the earth at an elevation of about seventy-five degrees and in a direction west-northwest. It was noted that the color became less pronounced as the meteors gained in angular elevation.

five degrees and in a direction west-northwest. It was noted that the color became less pronounced as the meteors gained in angular elevation.

"When sighted the largest meteor was in the lead, followed by the second in size at a distance of less than twice the diameter of the larger, and then by the third in size at a similar distance from the second. They appeared to be travelling in echelon, and so continued as long as in sight.

"The largest meteor had an apparent area of about six suns. It was egg shaped, the sharper end forward. This end was jagged in outline. The after end was regular and full in outline. The accord and third meteors were round and showed no imperfections in shape. The second meteor was estimated to be twice the size of the sun in appearance, and the third meteor about the size of the sun.

"I estimate the clouds to be not over one mile high.

The near approach of these meteors to the surface and the subsequent flight, appears to me remarkable, especially so as their actual size could not have been great. That they did come below the clouds is beyond question, and that they did rise above the clouds and soar, instead of continuing their southerly course is also equally certain. The meteors were in sight two minutes."

OFFICIAL DEFINITION.

A Stenographer's Amanuensis Is Just What He, or She, Purports to Be.

Alderman Sickles had been objecting at the board meeting yesterday to several propositions to increase official salaries, when a motion came up authorizing the appointment of a stenographer's amanuensis in the Surrogate's Court of Kings county at a salary of \$800.

"Before I vote on this I would like to know what a stenographer's amanuensis know what a stenographer's amanueness is," Gen. Sickles said.

"Why, it's er—it's er——Well, this matter is in Brooklyn, and the president of that borough will explain," answered Chairman Little Tim Sullivan.

"When this application was sent to me by the Surrogate," said Mr. Littleton, "I was in the dark myself, so I wrote to him, asking what a stenographer's amanuensis

asking what a stenographer's amanu

"The Surrogate replied to me, and from what I could make out he explained that a stenographer's amanuensis was a stenographer's amanuensis. Then we asked the Board of Estimate, and they also wrote back to us that a stenographer's amanuensis was undoubtedly a stenographer's amanu-ensis. But I have discovered that a ste-nographer's amanuensis is a typewriter who takes diotation from a stenographer." The motion was passed.

POWER TO STOP BUILDING WORK. Aldermen Defer Proposition to Amend the Code.

Alderman Davies introduced at vesterday's meeting of the board a resolution amending the Building Code so as to give full power to the Superintendent of Buildings to stop work on new buildings reported unsafe by his inspectors.

The new clause provides that if the The new clause provides that if the superintendent is of opinion that there is danger to life or property because of defective or illegal work, or by reason of violations of the Code, he may stop work immediately, require persons in or about the building to vacate at once, and have the right to close the street and to call upon the Police Department to cooperate.

Alderman Davies asked for immediate consideration, but Alderman Harburger, chairman of the Committee on Buildings, urged that the ordinance should be sent to his committee. Before Mr. Davies could object Little Tim Sullivan, who was in the chair, sent the resolution to the committee. Mr. Davies thereupon moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the matter, but he was defeated. Supt. Hopper has not yet been able to ascertain definitely why the Darlington apartment

TO FORM A MAYORS UNION. The Heads of Twenty Jersey Cities Expected to Take Out Cards.

A "Mayors' Union" will be organized at Mayor Mark M. Fagan's office in the City Hall, Jersey City, this afternoon, to push the movement in favor of the equal taxa-tion bills pending in the State Legislature. It is expected that the executive heads of twenty or more New Jersey municipalities will take out union cards.

From a lecture by a former British military attache in China. The climate of Manchuria may be regarded as good; the heat of the summer is quite bearable, and the bright, crisp weather throughout the long winter is most healthy and agreeable, provided the north wind is not blowing. In winter, at mid-day, the sun shining through an exquisitely clear atmosphere is so warm that moderately thick clothing, with the ears covered, is all one requires but in the early morning, or after sunset, and above all, when a northerly wind is blowing, furs are a necessity. Spring and autumn are both short. In the south ploughing begins early in April, and by the end of June or beginning of July the wheat harvest is complete. July and August are the hottest and wettest months; but in a country extending through 15 degrees of latitude there are considerable variations in temperature through out the country, the rigor of the climate increasing

Medical Judgment Against the Rod. From the Medical Record. The lash has had its day. It is too late now to officially countenance the infliction of pain, either as a punishment for offences committed by children

In all schools, and particularly in the public schools, there is a considerable proportion of back-ward, deficient and feeble-minded children. These should be carefully segregated, observed and in-structed in accordance with their special needs. For the rest, let there be rewards, humane penalties drill-military, perhaps; and last, but far from least, an abundance and variety of sports, not only for purely physical reasons, but as vents for the mischlef that still lingers with us as a fant heritage of our simian ancestry.

Nothing that is permanently good can be brought

about by force or brutality. The infliction of pain Disappearance of the School Bully.

From the Westminster Gazette. Dr. Haig Brown, the master of the Charterhous whose eightleth birthday has just been celebrated, is one of those taking the view that athletics are not overdone in modern school life. With the absence of games, he once observed, there would be much more time for bullying and worrying, whereas

we now hear nothing of the bully. A New Post.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I-am a net poet. Will you tell me if you think my style Shake-spearean or Miltonesque, or is it vague and subite, like Browning a? Also, do you think my poetic ideals are too high to win success for me in this practical world? I would be willing to leave the matter with your readers, and append the poem:

When Mrs. Lettimer had twins,
Papa cried, "Philopena!"
And one was plump and one was thin,
Could anything be meaner?
This did not fease Pa Lettimer, He named the fat one Patima

And named the lean one Lan CONTROLLO, N. Y. March 7

W. H. KELLOCK'S PLIGHT.

New Rochelle's Police Commissioner Locket Up Three Hours. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 8 .- William H. Kellock, superintendent of the Metro politan Life Insurance Building of New

York, and Police Commissioner of New tochelle, was an unwilling prisoner for three hours last night at the Republican Club here. Mr. Kellock spent the evening at the club, and while he was in a private office the janitor locked the doors and vent home. When Mr. Kellock discovered that he

was a prisoner he threw open a window overlooking Main street and called for help His cries were not heard, as it was after midnight and the streets were deserted Failing to attract attention in this manner he went to the telephone and called George I. Roberts, a leading Republican of New Rochelle. Mr. Roberts had gone to bed but central kept ringing him. When he finally came to the telephone, he said: "What are you Police Commissioner for Why don't you telephone to the police and have them send the janitor to let you out?" Commissioner Kellock immediately tele-

phoned to headquarters and had them send a man for the janitor. It was nearly an hour before he got out, as the janitor lives on Pelham road, more than a mile from the club.

WOMEN HELPING A BILL ALONG

Call a Conference to Support Reforms to Employment Agencies. The legislative committee of the Wom-

n's Municipal League through its chair man, Miss Dreier, has called a conference at the City Club at 11 o'clock in the morning on March 15, to indorse the bill to regulate employment agencies introduced at Albany by Assemblyman introduced at Albany by Assemblyman Finch. From this meeting it is hoped to form a working committee whose work will be to keep an interest in and enforce the law if the bill is passed, and to consideration of other problems which this investigation has revealed. The speakers at this meeting will include Miss Margaret Chauler, president of the League; Miss Grace H. Dodge, chairman of the committee on employment agencies, and Miss Frances A. Keller of the College Settlement Association. Miss Margaret Dreier, as chairman of the legislative committee, will present A. keller of the College Settlement Association. Miss Margaret Dreier, as chairman of the legislative committee, will present the legislative aspect of the subject. As chairman of the committee preparing the bill Miss Dreier has had the cooperation of T. W. Hotchkiss, representing the Protective Association of Employment Agencies Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney of the Legal Aid Society, Miss Dodge, Miss Margaret Chanler, Gino C. Speranza of the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, and J. J. Bealin of the Free Public Agency.

FORAKER'S MEN GET THE JOBS He and Senator Hanna Wanted Different

Postmasters at Lima and Napoleon. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- For some time mmediately prior to the death of Senator Hanns there had been a contest between him and his colleague, Senator Foraker. over the appointment of postmasters a Lima and Napoleon, Ohio. Senator Hanna insisted on the reappointment of the preser postmasters, and Senator Foraker had oth

The President to-day appointed Mr Foraker's candidates. It was said, however, that the decision in favor of the Foraker men was not brought about the death of Senator Hanna, but by an old agreement between the Senators that the contest between them over case of a contest between them ov atronage the local county committee hould decide. The statement was made oday that the county committee had de ided in favor of the Foraker candidates

STERILIZED MILK IN ST. LOUIS Nathan Stram Will Extend There the Ser

vice Se Beneficial Here. Nathan Straus and the Provident Associa tion of St. Louis have combined to give there the pasteurized milk service which so largely decreased infant mortality in Manhattan in the hot months last year Mr. Straus has given a sterilizing and pas teurizing plant and the Provident Associa teining plant and the Provident Association has given the use of one-half of its large laundry building. The plant will be in running order before the advent of how weather. The supply and distribution of the milk have been placed in the hands of his latest the provident and the history and the place. philanthropic organization created he purpose under the name of the Millommission and Nathan Straus Pasteuriz ing Association. St. Louis is the fourth

city provided with a pasteurizing plant by Mr. Straus. IN MEMORY OF MISS PORTER.

Farmington Annex to the Exchange for Women's Work to Be Built. An annex is to be added to the New York Exchange for Women's Work at Madison avenue and Forty-third street, as a memorial to Miss Sarah Porter, who for half a century had the school at Farmington. Conn. Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, a graduate of the school, has given \$5,000 for the purpose and "a friend" has contributed \$1,000. On the ground floor will be a luncheon room fitted in Dutch style and on the next floor a drawing room opening into the exchange. It is expected that girls from Farmington here temporarily will make their home in Mrs. William G. Choate was the founder of the first exchange for women's work

COTTAGE FOR CONSUMPTIVES To Be Built in Bellevue Lawn-Will Con

and they have been extended all over this

tain a Dozen Beds. Carpenters began yesterday the con struction of a cottage on the lawn Bellevue Hospital, to be used as temporary quarters for incipient cases of tuberculosis The cottage will be connected with the outpatient department of the hospital, and ill cases treated will come from that source Supt. William Mabon said yesterda that the cottage will contain twelve beds designed to be occupied four or five days a a time by tuberculous patients with a high temperature. It will be ready for occupancy in two weeks. If the demand for such treatment exceeds the capacity of one

cottage, more will be built immediately. MORE MISSISSIPPI PENSIONS. Confederate Veterans' Fund Now Up to

\$500,000.

eatment exceeds the capacity of one

NEW ORLEANS, March 8 .- Mississippi which has been giving \$100,000 a year as pensions to Confederate veterans, increased the amount at the last session of the Legislature to \$150,000. The House a few days ago increased the sum to \$250,000.

The Senate increased the pension appropriation to \$500,000 yesterday by a vote of 17 to 7. The increase requires one more vote to make it effective, but no one doubts that it will get this vote. When this is done Mississippi will have increased its annual Confederate pensions five-fold in four years.

Newsstand Resolution Will Be Burked. According to Alderman Wentz, who introluced the resolution at last week's meeting of the board giving to Charles B. Dana, who is employed by the law firm of Griggs.

is employed by the law firm of Griggs.
Baldwin & Baldwin, the privilege of erecting newsstands under the stairways of the elevated railroads of the Greater City it will not be heard of again.

"The bill has gone to a committee and it will stay there," said Mr. Wentz. "I will never call it up. I introduced it at the request of a friend of mine. I did not realize what it meant."